

Age-friendly Baseline Assessment of Taebaek City





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1) Elderly Population and Aging Rate

① Elderly Population

▶ As of July 2025, the elderly population in Gangwon Special Self-Governing Province (Gangwon-do) was 396,000, accounting for 26.3% of the province's total population.

As of July 2025, the elderly population in Gangwon State stands at 396,516, accounting for 26.3% of the total population—5.6%p higher than the national average of 20.7%. The share of elderly residents in the province rose from 9.0% in 2000 to 26.3% in July 2025—an increase of 17.3%p, outpacing the national increase of 13.8%p (6.9% > 20.7%).

<Table 1-1> Elderly Population of Korea and Gangwon(2000~2025.7.)

Unit: Person, %

Type		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025.7.
Total (Korea)	Total	47,534,117	48,683,031	49,879,812	50,951,719	51,349,259	51,159,889
	Elderly	3,268,058	4,224,735	5,348,182	6,552,528	8,134,675	10,600,681
	Female	2,048,636	2,571,409	3,181,468	3,805,370	4,618,721	5,883,395
	Male	1,219,423	1,653,327	2,166,715	2,747,159	3,515,954	4,717,286
	Elderly Ratio	6.9	8.7	10.7	12.9	15.8	20.7
Gangwon	Total	1,555,834	1,517,243	1,513,988	1,533,360	1,528,690	1,510,181
	Elderly	140,766	179,330	220,562	255,678	307,325	396,516
	Female	87,281	107,854	130,661	149,390	174,962	218,467
	Male	53,486	71,476	89,899	106,288	132,363	178,049
	Elderly Ratio	9.0	11.8	14.6	16.7	20.1	26.3

Note : Based on the mid-year population for each year. Values with 0.5 are rounded up

Source: KOSIS (Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics)

▶ As of July 2025, Taebaek City had an elderly population of about 12,000, accounting for 32.0% of its total population.

As of July 2025, the population aged 65 and over in Taebaek City is 11,988, accounting for 32.0% of the total population—5.7%p higher than the 26.3% in Gangwon State. Over time, the proportion of elderly residents in Taebaek City increased from 15.4% in 2011 to 25.2% in 2020, reaching 32.0% in July 2025. This represents an increase of 16.6%p—or roughly 2.1 times—over 15 years, exceeding the 11.1%p increase recorded in Gangwon State (15.2% in 2011 > 26.3% in July 2025).

◀Table 1-2> Elderly Population of Gangwon and Taebaek City(2000~2025.7.)

Unit: Person, %

Type		2011	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025.7.
Gangwon	Total	1,536,448	1,549,507	1,542,840	1,538,492	1,536,498	1,527,807	1,517,766	1,510,181
	Elderly	233,219	261,671	319,691	333,176	349,874	366,555	384,970	396,516
	Female	137,290	152,544	181,309	187,668	195,480	203,622	212,693	218,467
	Male	95,929	109,127	138,382	145,508	154,394	162,933	172,277	178,049
	Elderly Ratio	15.2	16.9	20.7	21.7	22.8	24.0	25.4	26.3
Taebaek	Total	50,176	47,501	42,719	40,844	39,428	38,702	37,936	37,499
	Elderly	7,708	9,010	10,760	10,802	10,964	11,300	11,801	11,988
	Female	4,414	5,128	6,102	6,139	6,217	6,421	6,670	6,781
	Male	3,294	3,882	4,658	4,663	4,747	4,879	5,131	5,207
	Elderly Ratio	15.4	19.0	25.2	26.4	27.8	29.2	31.1	32.0

Note : Based on the mid-year population for each year. Values with 0.5 are rounded up

Source: KOSIS (Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics)

② Aging Rate

▶ In 2025, Gangwon State ranked third nationwide in its aging rate: Jeonnam (27.9%) > Gyeongbuk (26.9%) > Gangwon (25.1%).

As of July 2025, the aging rate in Gangwon State stood at 26.3%, the third highest nationwide after Jeonnam (South Jeolla Province, 27.9%) and Gyeongbuk (North Gyeongsang Province, 26.9%). Since 2020, the rate has risen by 6.2%p—1.3%p higher than the national increase of 4.9%p—indicating a widening gap between Gangwon and the national average. In other words, Gangwon State’s population is aging more rapidly and steeply than that of other provinces.

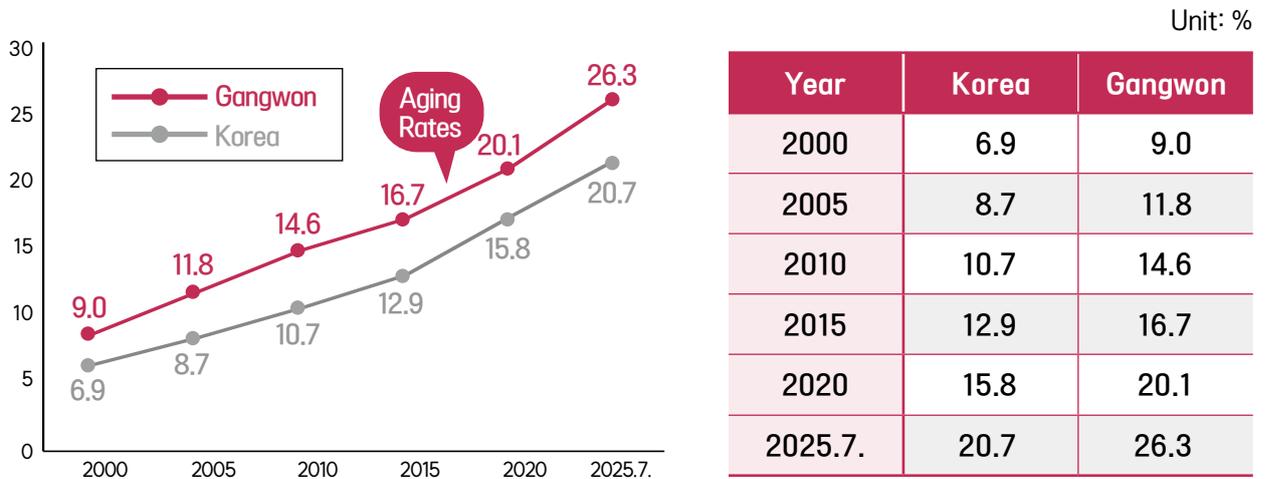
<Table 1-3> Aging Rates by City/Province in Korea(2020~2025.7.)

Unit: %

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025.7.
Nationwide	15.8	16.7	18.0	19.0	20.0	20.7
Seoul	15.4	16.3	17.6	18.5	19.4	20.0
Busan	18.7	19.8	21.5	22.6	23.9	24.7
Daegu	16.1	17.0	18.4	19.6	20.9	21.6
Incheon	13.5	14.4	15.6	16.6	17.7	18.4
Gwangju	13.8	14.5	15.6	16.5	17.5	18.2
Daejeon	13.8	14.7	16.1	17.0	18.0	18.7
Ulsan	12.1	13.1	14.7	15.9	17.2	18.0
Sejong	9.2	9.6	10.5	11.0	11.6	12.0
Gyeonggi	12.8	13.5	14.7	15.6	16.6	17.3
Gangwon	20.1	21.1	22.8	24.0	25.4	26.3
Chungcheongbuk-do	17.0	17.8	19.9	20.8	21.9	22.6
Chungcheongnam-do	17.9	18.7	20.6	21.3	22.3	23.0
Jeollabuk-do	20.6	21.4	23.2	24.1	25.3	26.0
Jeollanam-do	22.9	23.6	25.2	26.1	27.2	27.9
Gyeongsangbuk-do	20.8	21.7	23.8	24.7	26.0	26.9
Gyeongsangnam-do	16.6	17.7	19.5	20.6	21.8	22.6
Jeju	15.1	15.8	17.1	17.9	18.9	19.6

Source: KOSIS (Statistics Korea, Population Projections)

[Figure 1-1] Aging Rates of Korea and Gangwon(2000~2025.7.)

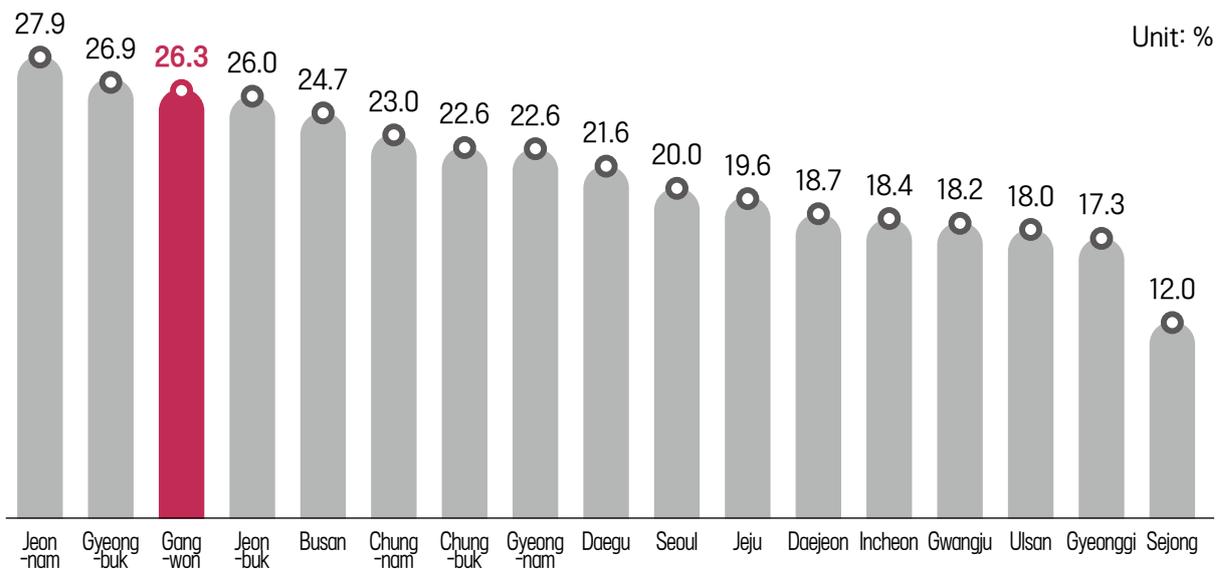


Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics

Note: [Based on the proportion of the population aged 65 and over]

Aging Society (7% or more) < Aged Society (14% or more) < Super-Aged Society (20% or more)

[Figure 1-2] Aging Rates by City/Province in Korea(2025.7.)



Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics

- ▶ Gangwon became an aging society in 1992, an aged society in 2009, and a super-aged society in 2020

Gangwon entered the stage of an aging society(aging rate of 7%) in 1994, progressed to an aged society(14%) in 2009, and reached the stage of a super-aged society(20%) in 2020. The transition from an aged society to a super-aged society took 11 years, 4 years faster than the transition from an aging society to an aged society, which took 15 years. This indicates that the aging process in Gangwon is progressing at a significantly faster pace than in other regions.

<Table 1-4> Aging Rate by Region in Korea(1992~2024)

Type	Year of Attainment			Years Taken for Progression		
	Aging Society (7%)	Aged Society (14%)	Super-aged Society (20%)	7%→14%	14%→20%	7%→20%
Nationwide	2000	2017		17 years		
Seoul	2005	2018		13 years		
Busan	2003	2014	2021	11 years	7 years	18 years
Daegu	2004	2017	2024	13 years	13 years	7 years
Incheon	2006	2020		14 years		
Gwangju	2005	2020		15 years		
Daejeon	2006	2020		14 years		
Ulsan	2011	2022		11 years		
Sejong	Excluded					
Gyeonggi	2005	2022		17 years		
Gangwon	1994	2009	2020	15 years	11 years	26 years
Chungcheongbuk-do	1994	2013	2023	19 years	10 years	29 years
Chungcheongnam-do	1993	2007	2022	14 years	15 years	29 years
Jeollabuk-do	1993	2007	2019	14 years	12 years	26 years
Jeollanam-do	1993	2003	2014	10 years	11 years	21 years
Gyeongsangbuk-do	1993	2007	2018	14 years	11 years	25 years
Gyeongsangnam-do	1997	2016	2023	19 years	7 years	26 years
Jeju	1997	2017		20 years		

Source: Reorganized from KOSIS (Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Data)

▶ As of July 2025, Taebaek City recorded the highest aging rate among cities in the province (32.0%), while Hoengseong County ranked first among counties (38.1%).

As of July 2025, Gangwon State consists of 18 municipalities, comprising 11 counties and 7 cities. With the exception of Wonju City, all 17 municipalities qualify as a super-aged society. Wonju's aging rate stands at 19.8%, just 0.2%p below the threshold. Among the province's seven cities, Taebaek has the highest aging rate at 32.0%, followed by Samcheok (31.3%), Gangneung (27.0%), and Donghae (25.9%). Notably, both Taebaek and Samcheok have surpassed the 30% mark, with Taebaek in particular experiencing an irreversible demographic shift toward a super-aged society that calls for active policy responses. Among the counties, Hoengseong has the highest aging rate at 38.1%, followed by Yeongwol (37.2%), Pyeongchang and Inje (36.5%), and Yangyang (36.3%).

<Table 1-5> Aging Rates by City(si) and County(gun) in Gangwon(2010~2025.7.)

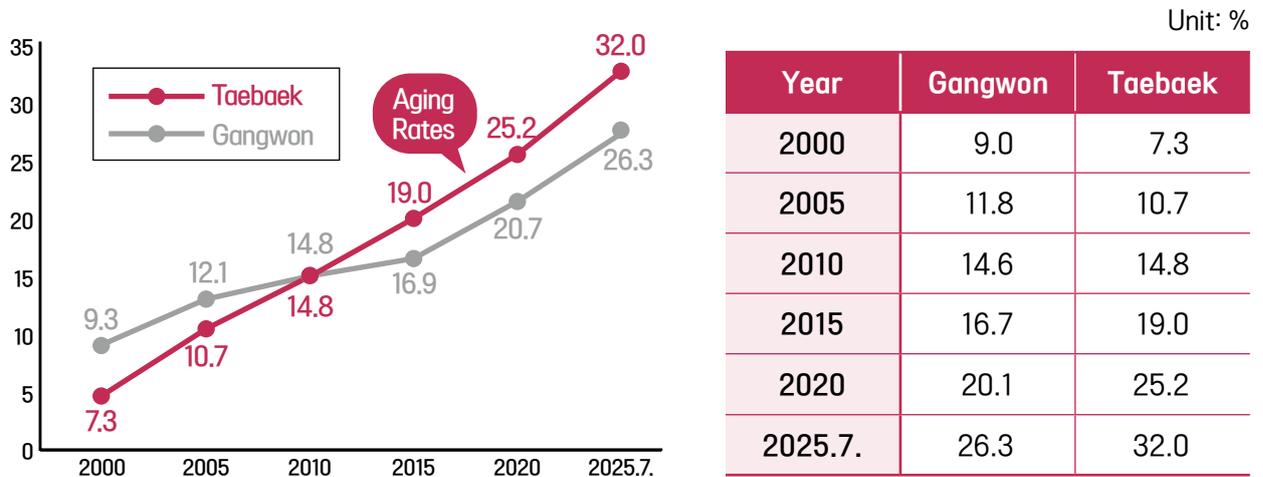
Unit: %

Province/City/County	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025.7.
Gangwon	14.8	16.9	20.7	21.7	22.8	24.0	25.4	26.3
Chuncheon	13.1	14.8	17.9	18.6	19.5	20.5	21.5	22.1
Wonju	11.1	12.3	15.1	15.9	16.8	17.8	19.0	19.8
Gangneung	14.3	17.2	21.3	22.2	23.5	24.7	26.1	27.0
Donghae	13.2	15.9	20.2	21.1	22.3	23.5	25.0	25.9
Taebaek	14.8	19.0	25.2	26.4	27.8	29.2	31.1	32.0
Sokcho	12.7	15.2	19.2	20.1	21.2	22.5	24.0	25.1
Samcheok	17.9	20.5	25.4	26.6	27.5	28.8	30.3	31.3
Hongcheon	18.9	21.0	26.2	27.9	29.7	31.6	33.6	34.8
Hoengseong	21.7	24.2	29.5	31.1	32.7	34.6	36.8	38.1
Yeongwol	21.6	24.3	29.7	31.0	32.4	34.0	35.8	37.2
Pyeongchang	19.4	22.3	28.4	30.0	31.5	33.2	35.1	36.5
Jeongseon	19.2	22.6	28.0	29.2	31.0	32.9	34.9	36.2
Cheorwon	16.3	18.6	22.8	23.8	25.2	26.8	28.4	29.4
Hwacheon	18.1	17.8	22.6	23.7	25.3	26.7	27.8	28.9
Yanggu	17.2	16.9	21.1	22.5	23.7	25.1	26.6	27.4
Inje	16.0	16.8	20.6	21.4	22.6	23.8	25.3	26.5
Goseong	20.7	23.3	29.7	30.2	31.2	32.1	33.8	34.8
Yangyang	21.3	25.2	29.8	31.1	32.4	33.9	35.3	36.3

Note: Based on December data for each year

Source: KOSIS (Statistics Korea, e-Local Indicators)

[Figure 1-3] Aging Rates of Gangwon and Taebaek City(2000~2025.7.)

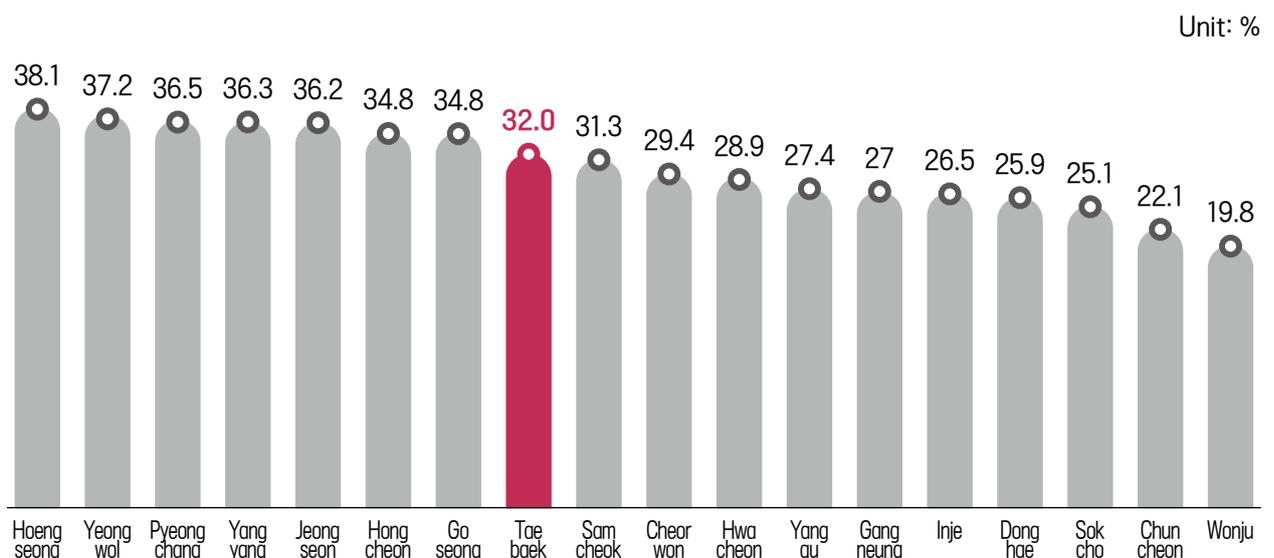


Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics

Note: [Based on the proportion of the population aged 65 and over]

Aging Society (7% or more) < Aged Society (14% or more) < Super-Aged Society (20% or more)

[Figure 1-4] Aging Rates by City/Province in Gangwon(2025.7.)



Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics

[Figure 1-5] Aging Speed in Gangwon



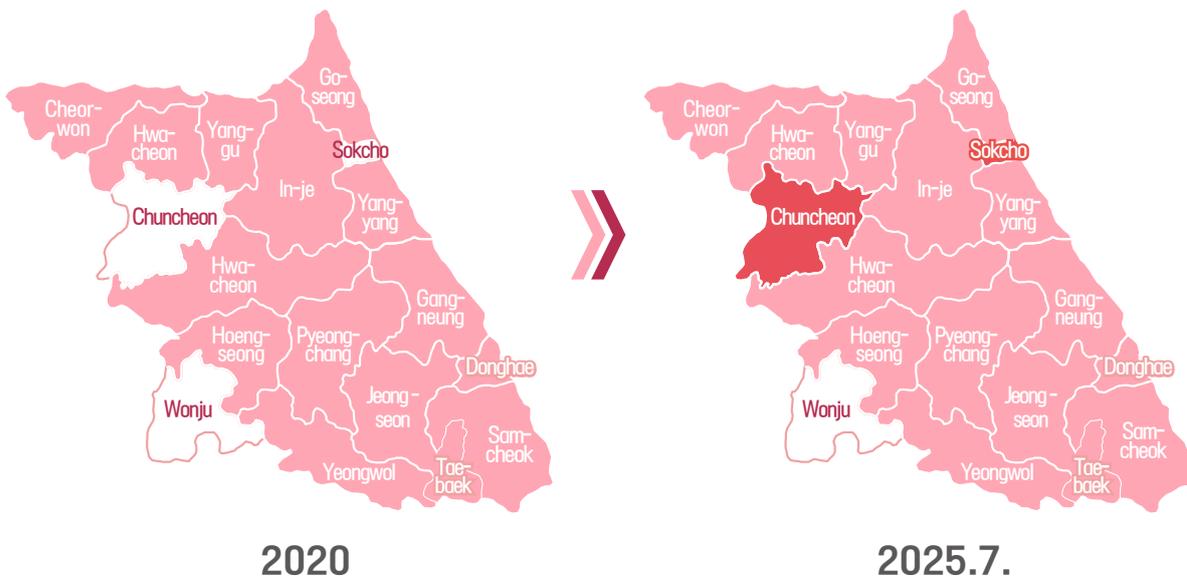
Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics

[Figure 1-6] Aging Speed in Taebaek City



Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics

[Figure 1-7] Current Status of a Super-Aged Society by City(si) and County(gun) in Gangwon(2020-2025.7.)



Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics

Note: [Based on the proportion of the population aged 65 and over]

Aging Society (7% or more) < Aged Society (14% or more) < Super-Aged Society (20% or more)

▶ As of July 2025, Taebaek City recorded the highest old-age index among cities in the province at 53.4, while Hoengseong County ranked first among counties at 68.6.

As of July 2025, the old-age index in Taebaek City stood at 391.0, meaning there were 391 elderly residents for every 100 youths. In Gangwon State overall, the elderly dependency ratio—the ratio of the elderly population to the working-age population—was 40.9. Among the province’s seven cities, Taebaek recorded the highest elderly dependency ratio at 53.4, ranking eighth among all 18 municipalities. Among the counties, Hoengseong had the highest ratio at 68.6.

<Table 1-6> Aging Indicators by City(si) and County(gun) in Gangwon(2025.7.)

Unit: Person, %, Individual/100 Persons, Rank

Province/ City/ County	Total	Age Group			Elderly Ratio	Aging Index	Elderly Depend- ency Ratio	Aging Rank
		0-14	15-64	65 and Above				
Gangwon	1,510,181	143,962	969,703	396,516	26.3	275.4	40.9	
Chuncheon	285,230	30,486	191,665	63,079	22.1	206.9	32.9	17
Wonju	362,596	41,130	249,726	71,740	19.8	174.4	28.7	18
Gangneung	206,901	18,473	132,522	55,906	27	302.6	42.2	13
Donghae	86,796	8,725	55,581	22,490	25.9	257.8	40.5	15
Taebaek	37,499	3,066	22,445	11,988	32	391	53.4	8
Sokcho	80,119	7,825	52,178	20,116	25.1	257.1	38.6	16
Samcheok	61,110	4,853	37,100	19,157	31.3	394.7	51.6	9
Hongcheon	66,390	4,972	38,325	23,093	34.8	464.5	60.3	7
Hoengseong	45,823	2,912	25,448	17,463	38.1	599.7	68.6	1
Yeongwol	36,309	2,286	20,509	13,514	37.2	591.2	65.9	2
Pyeongchang	39,911	2,384	22,947	14,580	36.5	611.6	63.5	3
Jeongseon	33,311	2,046	19,200	12,065	36.2	589.7	62.8	5
Cheorwon	40,031	3,752	24,523	11,756	29.4	313.3	47.9	10
Hwacheon	22,587	2,064	14,006	6,517	28.9	315.7	46.5	11
Yanggu	20,502	2,078	12,805	5,619	27.4	270.4	43.9	12
Inje	30,956	3,097	19,661	8,198	26.5	264.7	41.7	14
Goseong	26,779	1,943	15,518	9,318	34.8	479.6	60	6
Yangyang	27,331	1,870	15,544	9,917	36.3	530.3	63.8	4

Notes: 1) Based on mid-year population. Values with 0.5 are rounded up
 2) Aging index: Elderly population(aged 65 and over) / youth population(aged 0-14) * 100.
 3) Elderly dependency ratio: Elderly population(aged 65 and over) / working-age population(aged 15-64) * 100
 4) Aging rank is based on the highest elderly population ratio
 Source: KOSIS (Ministry of the Interior and Security, Population Registration Statistics)

③ Estimation of the Aging Population

- ▶ By 2045, around 4 out of every 10 Gangwon residents(43.6%) are expected to be 65 and above
- ▶ Gangwon’s elderly population ratio is projected to increase from 25.1% in 2024 → 43.6% in 2045, a 1.7-fold growth

Over the next 20 years, the aging rate in Gangwon is projected to increase from 30.9% in 2030 > 40.5% in 2040 > 43.6% in 2045. By 2045, the elderly population ratio in Gangwon is expected to reach 43.6%, 1.7 times higher than 25.1% in 2024. During the next 20 years, Gangwon is expected to maintain an elderly population ratio about 5%p higher than the national average.

<Table 1-7> Future Projections of the Elderly Population in Korea and Gangwon(2025.7.~2045)

Unit: Person, %, %p

Type		2025.7.	2030	2035	2040	2045
National	Total Population	51,159,889	51,926,953	51,629,895	50,855,376	49,574,038
	Elderly	10,600,681	12,979,573	15,237,275	17,223,537	18,329,352
	Female	5,883,395	7,090,819	8,256,495	9,281,588	9,854,801
	Male	4,717,286	5,888,754	6,980,780	7,941,949	8,474,551
	Elderly Ratio	20.7	25	29.5	33.9	37.0
	Growth Rate	-	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.1
Gangwon	Total	1,510,181	1,519,322	1,523,392	1,513,324	1,487,360
	Elderly	396,516	470,072	546,321	613,620	648,758
	Female	218,467	254,314	291,570	325,269	343,899
	Male	178,049	215,758	254,751	288,351	304,859
	Elderly Ratio	26.3	30.9	35.9	40.5	43.6
	Growth Rate	-	5.3	5	4.6	3.1

Note: Growth rates represent changes compared to five years prior

Source: KOSIS (Statistics Korea, Population Projections)

2) Elderly Households

① Households Headed by Individuals Aged 65 and Over

- ▶ In 2024, the proportion of households headed by individuals aged 65 and over in Gangwon was 33.2%, 6.3%p higher than the national average
- ▶ In 2024, 76.6% of elderly household heads in Gangwon lived alone(41.7%) + in elderly couple households(34.9%)

In Gangwon, 76.6% of the elderly household heads were found to be living in single-person households(41.7%) or couple-only households(34.9%). This means that about 8 out of 10 elderly household heads(76.6%) can be considered vulnerable and in need of care.

<Table 1-8> Status of Elderly Household Heads by Region in Korea(2024)

Unit: Household, %

Province/City/County	Total household	Head of Household 65 and Older		Single person household		Couple household		Other household	
		Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio
Nationwide	22,294,419	5,993,409	26.9	2,288,807	38.2	2,029,142	33.9	1,675,460	28
Seoul	4,159,502	1,042,835	25.1	356,186	34.2	326,016	31.3	360,633	34.6
Busan	1,470,562	471,848	32.1	187,176	39.7	160,240	34	124,432	26.4
Daegu	1,043,729	299,022	28.6	117,487	39.3	105,091	35.1	76,444	25.6
Incheon	1,268,133	303,466	23.9	112,189	37	99,568	32.8	91,709	30.2
Gwangju	628,551	150,697	24	59,993	39.8	51,210	34	39,494	26.2
Daejeon	658,831	153,070	23.2	58,287	38.1	55,015	35.9	39,768	26
Ulsan	462,342	113,359	24.5	40,443	35.7	43,697	38.5	29,219	25.8
Sejong	158,901	23,981	15.1	8,326	34.7	9,749	40.7	5,906	24.6
Gyeonggi	5,592,072	1,258,456	22.5	443,569	35.2	423,004	33.6	391,883	31.1
Gangwon	702,603	233,369	33.2	97,404	41.7	81,519	34.9	54,446	23.3
Chungbuk	726,988	207,272	28.5	84,379	40.7	73,729	35.6	49,164	23.7
Chungnam	964,538	280,992	29.1	112,239	39.9	100,656	35.8	68,097	24.2
Jeollabuk-do	788,621	263,325	33.4	111,025	42.2	90,079	34.2	62,221	23.6
Jeollanam-do	799,012	292,699	36.6	128,425	43.9	97,254	33.2	67,020	22.9
Gyeongsangbuk-do	1,174,597	399,786	34	167,622	41.9	142,403	35.6	89,761	22.5
Gyeongsangnam-do	1,415,780	427,909	30.2	178,888	41.8	146,900	34.3	102,121	23.9
Jeju	279,657	71,323	25.5	25,169	35.3	23,012	32.3	23,142	32.4

Source: KOSIS(Statistics Korea, Population Census)

② Elderly Living Alone

- ▶ In 2024, elderly individuals living alone in Gangwon accounted for 25.3%(97,404 people) of the total elderly population, 3.0%p higher than the national average
- ▶ In 2024, approximately 7 out of 10 elderly individuals living alone in Gangwon(65.8%) were women.

In 2024, the total number of elderly people living alone in Gangwon was 97,404, accounting for 25.3% of the total elderly population, 3.0%p higher than the national average. Among all provinces and cities in Korea, Gangwon ranks fifth in the proportion of elderly people living alone, after Jeollanam-do(26.4%) > Gyeongsangbuk-do(25.4%) > Gyeongsangnam-do and Jeollabuk-do(25.4%). Among the elderly living alone in Gangwon, 64,097 are women, accounting for 65.8% of the total, almost twice as many as the men(33,307).

<Table 1-9> Elderly Living Alone by Region in Korea(2024)

Unit: Person, %

Type	65 and above	1-person household			Percentage of elderly living alone
		Total	Men	Women	
Nationwide	10,256,782	2,288,807	728,820	1,559,987	22.3
Seoul	1,813,648	356,186	112,664	243,522	19.6
Busan	780,576	187,176	55,697	131,479	24
Daegu	493,256	117,487	32,929	84,558	23.8
Incheon	533,369	112,189	36,939	75,250	21
Gwangju	246,980	59,993	18,010	41,983	24.3
Daejeon	259,245	58,287	18,442	39,845	22.5
Ulsan	188,702	40,443	13,374	27,069	21.4
Sejong	45,301	8,326	2,686	5,640	18.4
Gyeonggi	2,269,603	443,569	150,746	292,823	19.5
Gangwon	384,970	97,404	33,307	64,097	25.3
Chungcheongbuk-do	349,187	84,379	28,441	55,938	24.2
Chungcheongnam-do	475,648	112,239	37,054	75,185	23.6
Jeollabuk-do	439,263	111,025	33,589	77,436	25.3
Jeollanam-do	486,492	128,425	38,720	89,705	26.4
Gyeongsangbuk-do	659,227	167,622	51,468	116,154	25.4
Gyeongsangnam-do	704,330	178,888	56,262	122,626	25.4
Jeju	126,985	25,169	8,492	16,677	19.8

Source: KOSIS (Statistics Korea, Population Census)

► In 2024, Taebaek City had the highest proportion of elderly people living alone among the province's 18 municipalities (30.1%).

In 2024, Taebaek City recorded the highest proportion of elderly residents living alone in Gangwon State at 30.1%. Among the province's 18 municipalities, 12—including Taebaek, Yeongwol, Jeongseon, Samcheok, Sokcho, Yangyang, Donghae, Pyeongchang, Hwacheon, Goseong, Hongcheon, and Gangneung—had rates exceeding approximately 25%, indicating that roughly one in four elderly residents in these areas live alone.

<Table 1-10> Elderly Living Alone by City(si) and County(gun) in Gangwon(2024)

Unit: Person, Household, %

Province/City/County	Population 65 or Over	Single person household			Percentage of elderly living alone
		Total	Men	Women	
Gangwon	384,970	97,404	33,307	64,097	25.3
Chuncheon	61,370	14,262	4,375	9,887	23.2
Wonju	68,912	16,567	5,583	10,984	24
Gangneung	54,279	13,555	4,172	9,383	25
Donghae	21,889	5,844	1,831	4,013	26.7
Taebaek	11,801	3,549	1,141	2,408	30.1
Sokcho	19,453	5,396	1,796	3,600	27.7
Samcheok	18,709	5,221	1,619	3,602	27.9
Hongcheon	22,411	5,634	2,335	3,299	25.1
Hoengseong	16,949	3,907	1,621	2,286	23.1
Yeongwol	13,164	3,749	1,477	2,272	28.5
Pyeongchang	14,167	3,775	1,553	2,222	26.6
Jeongseon	11,691	3,298	1,289	2,009	28.2
Cheorwon	11,487	2,703	844	1,859	23.5
Hwacheon	6,380	1,699	677	1,022	26.6
Yanggu	5,488	1,271	470	801	23.2
Inje	7,993	1,963	804	1,159	24.6
Goseong	9,123	2,400	796	1,604	26.3
Yangyang	9,704	2,611	924	1,687	26.9

Note: The proportion of elderly persons living alone is calculated as the ratio of elderly individuals living alone to the total elderly population (Ministry of the Interior and Safety, 2021).

Source: KOSIS (Statistics Korea, Population Census)

3) Senior Welfare Facility

- ▶ As of 2024, Taebaek City had the largest number of senior welfare facilities in the following order: senior leisure and welfare centers (111), community-based (commuting type) welfare facilities (18), long-term dementia care facilities (4), and medical welfare facilities (3).
- ▶ Taebaek's senior leisure and welfare centers 95.5% (106 facilities) are senior community centers
 - Despite the wide area's low population density and rural setting, these centers remain highly accessible to older adults and serve as an essential welfare resource for the local community.

As of 2024, Taebaek City had a total of 137 registered senior welfare facilities, which can be characterized in four key ways.

First, leisure and welfare centers account for the largest share, with 111 facilities, representing 81.0% of the total.

Second, senior welfare facilities in Taebaek employ 551 workers in total. Of these, two types of facilities—community-based (commuting type) welfare facilities and medical welfare facilities—employ 86.8% of the workforce. Within community-based welfare facilities, 44.4% provide home-visit care services (8 facilities), 33.3% offer home-visit bathing services (6 facilities), and 16.7% operate day/night care centers (3 facilities).

<Table 1-11> Elderly Welfare Facilities of Taebaek City by Type(2024)

Unit: Facility, Person

Type		No. of Facilities	Total Capacity	Occupancy	No. of Employees
Elderly Residential Welfare Facilities	Total	-	-	-	-
	Elderly Care Facility	-	-	-	-
	Elderly Group Homes	-	-	-	-
	Elderly Welfare Housing	-	-	-	-
Elderly Medical Welfare Facilities	Total	3	234	211	151
	Elderly Nursing Facility	3	234	211	151
	Elderly Group Nursing Homes	-	-	-	-
Elderly Recreational Welfare Facilities	Total	111	-	-	7
	Senior Welfare Centers	1	-	-	7
	Senior Centers	106	-	-	-
	Senior Classrooms	4	-	-	-
Home-Based Elderly Welfare Facilities	Total	18	121	966	327
	Visiting Care Services	8	-	443	213
	Day and Night Care Facilities	3	121	110	46
	Short-Term Care Services	-	-	-	-
	Visiting Bathing Services	6	-	375	67
	Visiting Nursing Services	1	-	38	1
	Welfare Equipment Support Services	-	-	-	-
	Home-based Elderly Support Services	-	-	-	-
Dementia-Focused Long-Term Care Institutions	Total	4	66	51	38
	Dementia Units within Elderly Nursing Facility	2	28	28	25
	Dementia-Focused Group Homes	-	-	-	-
	Dementia-Focused Day and Night Care	2	38	23	13
Elderly Employment Support Institutions		1	-	-	28
Special Shelters for Elderly Victims of Abuse		-	-	-	-
Elderly Protection Agencies		-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare(2025), 『2025 Status of Elderly Welfare Facilities (as of December 31, 2024)』

- ▶ In 2024, only 8 out of the 18 municipalities in Gangwon State had elderly welfare homes.
- ▶ Senior community centers, a type of senior leisure and welfare facility, are evenly distributed across all 18 municipalities.
 - Senior welfare centers are distributed across 10 municipalities, totaling 17 facilities, including one in Taebaek City.

Third, Taebaek City has no elderly welfare homes, such as nursing homes or senior housing. The city also lacks several other types of facilities: group homes for the elderly under medical welfare facilities; short-term care services, welfare equipment services, and community-based welfare services under community-based welfare facilities; dementia-specialized group homes under long-term dementia care facilities; as well as shelters for abused seniors and agencies for adult protective services. This underscores the regional imbalance in the distribution of senior welfare facilities across Gangwon State. The province's wide-area, low-density population characteristics further shape this uneven distribution. Going forward, it will be important to develop a model tailored to Taebaek's regional context for senior access to medical and welfare facilities, as well as for policy implementation.

<Table 1-12> Elderly Welfare Facility in Cities and Counties in Taebaek City by Type(2024)

Unit: Number of Facility

Province/ City/ County	Elderly Residential Welfare Facilities				Elderly Medical Welfare Facilities			Elderly Leisure Welfare Facilities			
	Total	Yearly care facility	Elderly group home	Elderly welfare housing	Total	Elderly nursing facility	Elderly group nursing home	Total	Elderly welfare center	Senior center	Senior class room
Gangwon	14	6	7	1	333	236	97	3,444	17	3,350	77
Chuncheon	2	1	1	-	67	43	24	375	4	368	3
Wonju	1	1	-	-	67	53	14	484	2	472	10
Gangneung	1	1	-	-	78	53	25	332	2	325	5
Donghae	1	-	-	1	11	10	1	145	2	137	6
Taebaek	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	111	1	106	4
Sokcho	-	-	-	-	12	6	6	100	1	98	1
Samcheok	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	250	2	244	4
Hongcheon	6	1	5	-	18	12	6	207	1	205	1
Hoengseong	1	1	-	-	17	14	3	204	-	192	12
Yeongwol	1	-	1	-	6	6	-	192	-	186	6
Pyeongchang	-	-	-	-	10	4	6	195	-	192	3
Jeongseon	-	-	-	-	7	3	4	182	-	172	10
Cheorwon	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	135	-	130	5
Hwacheon	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	96	-	94	2
Yanggu	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	93	-	91	2
Inje	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	89	-	88	1
Goseong	1	1	-	-	3	3	-	118	1	116	1
Yangyang	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	136	1	134	1

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare(2025), 「2025 Status of Elderly Welfare Facilities(as of December 31, 2024)」

Fourth, the province has a total of six specialized dementia day/night care centers classified as long-term dementia care facilities. Two of these are located in Taebaek, with the remaining facilities distributed across Donghae (2), Wonju (1), and Hongcheon (1). Overall, Taebaek offers a relatively diverse range of senior welfare facilities within Gangwon State—excluding elderly welfare homes.

<Table 1-13> Elderly Welfare Facility in Cities and Counties in Taebaek City by Type(2024)

Unit: Number of Facility

Province/ City/ County	Home-Based Elderly Welfare Facilities								Dementia-Focused Long-Term Care Institutions				Elderly Employment Support Institutions	Special Shelters for Elderly Victims of Abuse
	Total	Visiting Care Services	Day and Night Care Facilities	Short-Term Care Services	Visiting Bathing Services	Visiting Nursing Services	Welfare Equipment Support Services	Home-based Elderly Support Services	Total	Dementia Units within Elderly Nursing Facility	Dementia-Focused Group Homes	Dementia-Focused Day and Night Care		
Gangwon	783	367	155	-	189	28	19	23	28	22	-	6	15	1
Chuncheon	175	80	28	-	54	6	1	6	1	1	-	-	1	1
Wonju	146	70	33	-	26	4	8	5	4	3	-	1	1	-
Gangneung	154	72	32	-	37	5	5	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Donghae	55	27	10	-	11	5	-	2	3	1	-	2	1	-
Taebaek	18	8	3	-	6	1	-	-	4	2	-	2	1	-
Sokcho	32	13	10	-	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Samcheok	41	26	3	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hongcheon	28	16	4	-	8	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	1	-
Hoengseong	38	12	13	-	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Yeongwol	11	5	1	-	2	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Pyeongchang	13	7	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Jeongseon	13	7	-	-	4	-	-	2	6	6	-	-	1	-
Cheorwon	14	7	5	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Hwachon	4	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Yanggu	6	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Inje	6	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Goseong	10	5	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Yangyang	19	6	5	-	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare(2025),『2025 Status of Elderly Welfare Facilities(as of December 31, 2024)』

1) Outline of the Survey

① Overview of the Age-Friendliness Survey of Seniors in Taebaek City

Taebaek City carried out a pilot Age-Friendly Impact Assessment (AIA, draft version) with the goal of fostering an age-friendly local environment. The assessment aimed to evaluate the city's age-friendliness, review the detailed action plans of Taebaek City Hall, and identify areas for adjustment and improvement. The process involved two stages: (i) a survey of 568 senior citizens in Taebaek, conducted using the Gangwon-type Age-Friendliness Questionnaire; and (ii) an administrative consultation with relevant city hall officials, followed by the pilot application of the Gangwon-type AIA (draft) Guidelines.

First, to assess whether Taebaek offers a favorable living environment for older residents and to identify their needs, a fact-finding survey was conducted using the Gangwon-type Age-Friendliness Questionnaire. Notably, seniors who use welfare centers participated not only as respondents but also as survey facilitators, each interviewing another senior of the same gender who does not use welfare centers. This direct involvement highlights the active participation of older adults in the policy process.

<Table 2-1> Taebaek City Age-friendly Survey: Senior

Phase 1	Phase 2
<p>Target Elderly or senior residents aged 65 (568 participants)</p>	<p>Target One senior respondent from Phase 1 → surveys one senior peer(of the same gender, male or female) who is not affiliated with welfare centers</p> <p>*Seniors directly surveyed peers in their vicinity</p>

② First Implementation of the Age-Friendly Impact Assessment (AIA, draft)

To ensure that local policies have a positive impact on the lives of older residents, Taebaek City conducted a pilot AIA (draft) targeting public officials. The Gangwon-type AIA Guidelines were developed in 2025 by Gangwon Sate, drawing on interviews with seniors about their experiences of age-friendliness and advisory meetings between academic researchers and provincial government officials. Using these guidelines, Taebaek City refined its existing programs and identified detailed action tasks, thereby reinforcing the foundation for positioning itself as an age-friendly city. Participants in the assessment and administrative consultation included 72 public officials from 6 various offices, 20 departments, and 47 teams within Taebaek City Hall.

<Table 2-2> Taebaek City Age-friendly Survey and Administrative Consultation & pilot Implementation Age-Friendly Impact Assessment

Type	Age-Friendliness Survey of Seniors in Taebaek City	Administrative Consultation & Pilot Implementation of the AIA(draft)
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior residents aged 65 in Taebaek City (Both users and non-users of senior welfare facilities, senior community centers, or senior employment programs) - Valid responses: 568 (34 excluded) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial government officials from 47 teams, 20 departments, and 6 offices(72 participants)
Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face interviews (individual and group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face-to-face and remote(phone) interviews
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age-friendly assessment of Gangwon based on 8 domains and 47 indicators specific to the characteristics Identify policy need and areas for improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the Gangwon Draft AIA Indicators and Guidelines, improvements to Taebaek's existing programs were identified and detailed action tasks were derived. Drawing on the Gangwon AIA Guidelines, the city undertook a review of its existing programs, identified necessary improvements, and formulated detailed action tasks.

2) Senior Survey: Key Findings on Age-friendly Assessment

(1) Comparative Analysis of Mean Scores across Key 8 Domains

The following is the result of a 2025 survey conducted among senior residents in Taebaek City, which measured 47 age-friendly indicators across the 8 domains of the WHO Age-friendly Cities Framework on a 5-point scale.

<Table 2-3> Key Findings from the Taebaek City Age-friendliness Survey

Unit: Point(Scale of 5)

Domain	Indicator	Score	Mean Score
1. Outdoor spaces and buildings	1) Pleasantness of local environment	3.73	3.27
	2) Creation of parks and green spaces near residential areas	3.37	
	3) Convenience and safety of pedestrian walkways	3.33	
	4) Convenience of using public facilities	3.02	
	5) Appropriateness of staircase heights and sufficient protective color at the edges of staircases in public facilities and parks	2.95	
	6) Accessibility and convenience of public toilets	2.78	
	7) Safety from crime	3.69	
2. Transportation	1) Free use of public transportation	1.96	3.02
	2) Satisfaction with public transport scheduling	2.93	
	3) Appropriateness of public transportation routes	2.92	
	4) Friendliness of public transportation drivers	2.98	
	5) Convenience and management of bus stop facilities	3.79	
	6) Readability and accessibility of public transportation route maps and timetables	3.38	
	7) Visibility of road traffic signs	3.16	
3. Housing	1) Sufficiency of heating and cooling facilities in residential housing	3.28	3.53
	2) Convenience of kitchen and bathroom in residential housing	3.86	
	3) Convenience of living in residential housing	3.41	
	4) Desire to repair residential housing with government subsidy support	3.01	
	5) Maintenance convenience in case of problems in residential housing	3.72	
	6) Safety from crime in residential housing	3.92	

Domain	Indicator	Score	Mean Score
4. Social participation	1) Diversity of the program of local events	2.77	2.91
	2) Appropriateness of the venue of local events	2.85	
	3) Appropriateness of the participation fee for local events	3.31	
	4) Accessibility of information on local events	2.86	
	5) Diversity of local events	2.69	
	6) Diversity of cultural facilities for the elderly to participate in	2.96	
5. Respect and social inclusion	1) Friendliness of public institution employees	3.87	2.88
	2) Diversity of programs and events to foster engagement and solidarity with youth	2.68	
	3) Sufficiency of opportunities to share knowledge and experience	2.60	
	4) Possibility of the elderly to demonstrate their democratic citizenship	2.62	
	5) Portrayal of the elderly as positive and active by the mass media	2.65	
6. Civic participation and employment	1) Sufficiency of opportunities for volunteer activities	2.77	2.84
	2) Sufficiency of organizations that introduce volunteer activities	2.81	
	3) Sufficiency of jobs for the elderly	3.08	
	4) Sufficiency of job counseling and introduction programs that take into account individual characteristics	3.09	
	5) Sufficiency of vocational training and job-seeking education after retirement	2.43	
7. Communication and information	1) Ease of acquiring policy information	2.95	2.91
	2) Readability of font size on public facility guides and promotional materials	2.96	
	3) Readability of Korean text on public facility guides and promotional materials	3.27	
	4) Ease of access to staffs when calling public institutions	3.01	
	5) Readability of text on electronic devices	2.82	
	6) Sufficiency of places to learn how to use mobile phones and electronic devices	2.42	
8. Community support and health services	1) Accessibility of community health centers and medical institutions	3.03	3.05
	2) Ease of using healthcare policies and sufficiency of its provision	2.98	
	3) Convenience of using administrative welfare centers and welfare facilities	3.22	
	4) Ease of acquiring welfare policy information through city/county offices and community centers	3.02	
	5) Accessibility to livelihood welfare policies through city/county offices and community centers	3.01	

- ▶ The findings of the 2025 Age-friendly assessment of Taebaek City in 8 domains found
 - The top three domains : 1st [Housing], 2nd [Outdoor spaces and buildings], 3rd [Community support and health services]
 - The bottom three domains : 8th [Civic participation and employment], 7th [Respect and social inclusion]

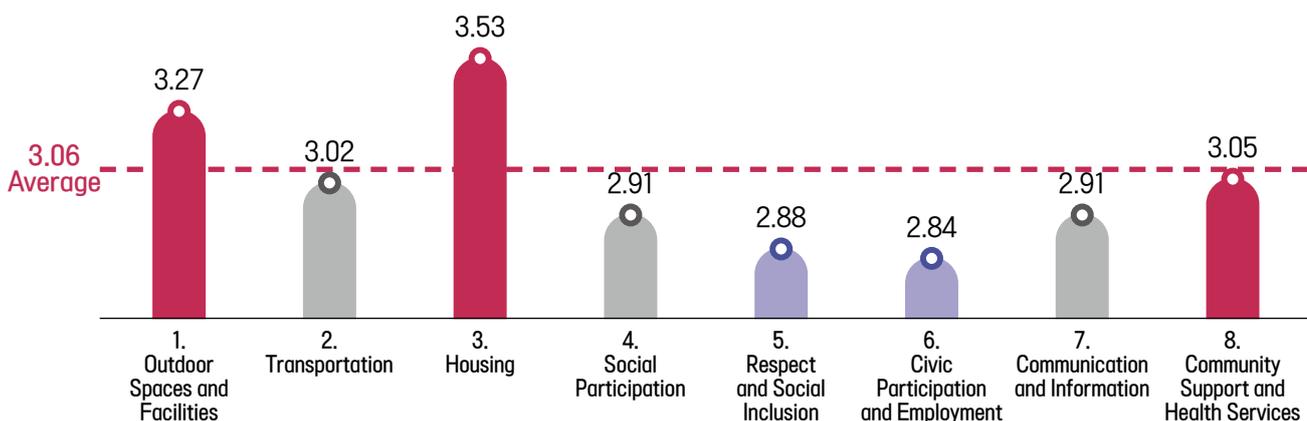
Among the three sub-areas, satisfaction was highest in “Outdoor Spaces and Buildings” (3.27) and “Housing” (3.53), ranking first and second, respectively. “Transportation” (3.02) ranked fourth in age-friendliness satisfaction. The lowest score was recorded in “Civic Participation and Employment” (2.84), with “Respect and Social Inclusion” (2.88) ranking seventh. Both “Leisure and Social Activities” and “Communication and Information” scored 2.91, tying for fifth place. Overall, the “Social Participation” domain showed lower satisfaction compared with other areas.

◀Table 2-4▶ Age-friendliness of Taebaek City: 8 Key Domains

Unit: Score, Rank

No.	Domain	Mean Score (5 point scale)	Rank
1	Outdoor spaces and buildings	3.27	2
2	Transportation	3.02	4
3	Housing	3.53	1
4	Social participation	2.91	5
5	Respect and social inclusion	2.88	7
6	Civic participation and employment	2.84	8
7	Communication and information	2.91	5
8	Community support and health services	3.05	3
Total	Mean score of 8 domains	3.06	

[Figure 2-1] Age-friendliness of Taebaek City: 8 Key Domains Survey Results



(2) Comparative Analysis of the 8 Key Domains

① Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

- ▶ [1. Outdoor Spaces and Buildings] Age-friendly Assessment Results
 - Top 2: 1st “Pleasantness of local environment”,
2nd “The area is safe from crime”
 - Bottom 2: 7th Accessibility and convenience of public toilets”,
6th “Appropriateness of staircase heights and sufficient protective color at the edges of staircases in public facilities and parks”

In 2025, a survey of Taebaek’s senior residents evaluated the “1. Outdoor Spaces and Buildings” domain across 7 items using a five-point scale. The highest satisfaction was reported for “Pleasantness of the local environment” (3.75). By contrast, dissatisfaction was noted with “Accessibility and convenience of public restrooms” (42.5%, 2.78) and “Appropriateness of stair height and protective colors in public facilities/parks” (36.8%, 2.95). These two items recorded the lowest levels of satisfaction within the “1. Outdoor Spaces and Buildings” domain.

**<Table 2-5> Age-friendliness of Taebaek City:
[1. Outdoor Spaces and Buildings]**

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	The area where I live is clean and pleasant without noise or unpleasant odors.	3.73	1	55.8	10
2	There are parks and green spaces around the house where I can take a leisurely walk.	3.37	3	47.5	23.9
3	The pedestrian walkway (sidewalk) is barrier-free, wide (wheelchair accessible), and safe.	3.33	4	42.9	25.4
4	Public facilities are easy to access and are well equipped with elevators and signage.	3.02	5	34.3	32.4
5	The height of the staircases in public facilities and parks is appropriate, and the edges of the staircases are painted in a protective color.	2.95	6	33.1	36.8
6	Public toilets are installed in various places and are easy to use and well-signposted.	2.78	7	28.7	42.5
7	The area is safe from crime (street lights installed, police patrols, etc.)	3.69	2	53.2	9.9

② Transportation

- ▶ Domain [2. Transportation] Age-friendly Assessment Results
 - Top 2: 1st “Convenience and management of bus stop facilities”,
2nd “Visibility of road traffic signs”
 - Bottom 2: 7th “Free use of public transportation” ,
6th “Appropriate public transport routes”

Within the “2. Transportation” domain, which included 7 items, seniors reported relatively high satisfaction with “satisfaction with facilities such as bus stops” (3.79) and “Road traffic signs” (3.38). In contrast, the lowest satisfaction was recorded for “Public transportation costs” (1.96). In response, Taebaek City plans to introduce free bus fares for residents aged 65 and older beginning in 2026, aiming to enhance mobility rights and convenience for transportation-vulnerable groups.

**<Table 2-6> Age-friendliness of Taebaek City:
[2. Transportation]**

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	Seniors in our region can use public transportation (e.g., buses) for free.	1.96	7	17.3	71.7
2	Public transportation(e.g., buses) operates frequently and on a regular schedule.	2.93	5	29.9	32.2
3	It is convenient to use public transportation to access places like community health centers, hospitals, markets, and banks.	2.92	6	27.6	32.4
4	Public transportation drivers are friendly, drive safely and help people get on and off.	2.98	4	27.8	31.9
5	Bus stops are well maintained and equipped with chairs and roofs.	3.79	1	60.6	14.1
6	Public transportation(e.g., buses) route maps and schedules are easy to read and accessible.	3.38	2	43.4	23
7	Road traffic signs are easy to recognize.	3.16	3	37.7	26.2

③ Housing

- ▶ Domain [3. Housing] Age-friendly Assessment Results
 - Top 2: 1st “Government support for home repairs”,
2nd “Convenience of kitchen and bathroom in residential housing”
 - Bottom 2: 6th “Convenience of maintaining residential housing”,
5th “Safety from extreme heat and cold”

In the “3. Housing” domain, which consists of 6 items, the lowest score was recorded for “Ease of maintenance of residential housing” (3.01). This indicates that about one-third of seniors (34.5%) face difficulties obtaining maintenance services when household facilities break down. To support Aging in Place (AIP) in Taebaek, it will be essential to strengthen housing maintenance policies tailored to the needs of elderly households. The next lowest score was for “Safety from extreme heat and cold” (3.28). Given Taebaek’s climate—characterized by heavy snowfall and rainfall in winter—this suggests relatively low satisfaction with the safety of housing from extreme cold.

**<Table 2-7> Age-friendliness of Taebaek City :
[3. Housing]**

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	The house I live in has no issue even during extreme heat or cold.	3.28	5	41	20.6
2	The kitchen and bathroom in my house are convenient to use.	3.86	2	62.1	8.6
3	The house I live in is comfortable for an elderly person like me.	3.41	4	46.8	21.1
4	If there are problems with the home's facilities, I can get help with maintenance.	3.01	6	35.4	34.5
5	The house I live in is safe from crime.	3.72	3	55.6	12.3
6	If I could get government subsidies, I would like to repair my current home.	3.92	1	65.1	12.2

④ Social Participation

▶ Domain [4. Social Participation] Age-friendly Assessment Results

- Top 2: 1st “Affordable event fees”, 2nd “Diverse cultural facilities for seniors”
- Bottom 2: 6th “Diversity and appeal of content of local events and attractions”, 5th “Variety of local events for senior participation”

Within the “4. Leisure and Social Activities” domain, which covers 6 items, the highest score was for “Affordability of participation costs for local events” (3.31). In contrast, the lowest scores were for “Diversity and appeal of local event content” (2.69) and “Variety of local events for senior participation” (2.77). These findings highlight the need to expand leisure and cultural offerings, design programs that reflect seniors’ interests, and diversify channels for providing related information.

**<Table 2-8> Age-friendliness of Taebaek City:
[4. Social Participation]**

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	My area offers a variety of events and attractions that seniors can participate in.	2.77	5	22	37.3
2	Local events and attractions are held in easily accessible locations.	2.85	4	26.8	35.4
3	Participating in local events and attractions does not cost much.	3.31	1	45.1	23.8
4	Information related to local events and attractions(such as details and transportation) is readily available.	2.86	3	23.2	32.8
5	The content of local events and attractions is rich and engaging.	2.69	6	18.3	39.4
6	There is a wide variety of cultural facilities(e.g., as welfare centers, senior centers, and gyms) where senior citizens can use.	2.96	2	29.8	32.7

⑤ Respect and Social Inclusion

- ▶ Domain [5. Respect and Social Inclusion] Age-friendly Assessment Results
 - Top 2: 1st “Friendliness of public institution employees” ,
2nd “Portrayal of the elderly as positive and active by the mass media”
 - Bottom 2: 5th “Sharing knowledge and experience” ,
4th “Participation in government committees”

Within the “5. Respect and Social Inclusion” domain, part of “II. Social Participation” and consisting of 5 items, the highest satisfaction was with “Kindness of public institution employees” (3.87), with six out of ten seniors in Taebaek (62.0%) giving positive responses. In contrast, the lowest scores were for “Adequacy of opportunities to share knowledge and experience” (2.60) and “Opportunities to participate in activities addressing community issues” (2.62). These results underscore the need to strengthen seniors’ involvement in knowledge- and experience-sharing, as well as participatory initiatives such as the Experienced Citizen Project, which promotes policy monitoring and policy proposals.

**<Table 2-9> Age-friendliness of Taebaek City:
[5. Respect and Social Inclusion]**

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	Staff at public institutions in my area are friendly and helpful to seniors.	3.87	1	62	8.8
2	There a wide-range of activities and events in my area that foster interaction between seniors and younger generations.	2.68	2	22	44.2
3	Seniors in my local area have many opportunities to share their knowledge and experience.	2.6	5	17.6	48.1
4	Seniors can play an important role in addressing local issues.	2.62	4	19	46.1
5	Seniors are portrayed as positive and active individuals in signage, local newspapers, and TV programs.	2.65	3	18.3	41

⑥ Civic Participation and Employment

▶ Domain [6. Civic Participation and Employment] Age-friendly Assessment Results

- Top 2: 1st “Job counseling/placement tailored to individual needs”,
2nd “Sufficiency of jobs for the elderly”
- Bottom 2: 5th “Sufficiency of vocational training, employment and entrepreneurship training after requirement”,
4th “Sufficiency of opportunities for volunteer activities”

In the “6. Civic Participation and Employment” domain, which consists of 5 items, seniors reported the highest satisfaction with “Availability of job counseling and referral programs tailored to individual characteristics” (3.09), followed closely by “Adequacy of senior employment opportunities” (3.08). In contrast, the lowest score was for “Adequacy of post-retirement vocational training and start-up education opportunities” (2.43), followed by “Availability of volunteer opportunities” (2.77), which was also viewed as insufficient.

**<Table 2-10> Age-friendliness of Taebaek City:
[6. Civic Participation and Employment]**

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	In our area, there are many opportunities for seniors to participate in volunteer activities.	2.77	4	23.6	40.8
2	There are many programs and organizations that introduce senior citizens to volunteer activities.	2.81	3	23.2	37.5
3	There are many places for the elderly to work in our region.	3.08	2	31.5	29.9
4	There are good programs for job counseling and referrals that are tailored to the individual characteristics of the elderly.	3.09	1	29.8	29.4
5	There are many opportunities in the region to receive education such as vocational training and employment/entrepreneurial after retirement.	2.43	5	16	54.9

⑦ Communication and Information

- ▶ Domain [7. Communication and Information] Age-friendly Assessment Results
 - Top 2: 1st “Sufficiency of Korean text in public facility guides and promotional materials”, 2nd “Ease of access to staffs when contacting public institutions by phone”
 - Bottom 2: 6th “Sufficiency of locations to learn how to use mobile phones and electronic devices”, 5th “Readable electronic device text”

In the “7. Communication and Information” domain, which consists of 6 items, the highest-rated aspect was “Availability of Korean-language guidance signs and promotional materials in public facilities” (3.27), followed by “Ease of reaching staff when calling public institutions” (3.01) and “Font size of public facility signs and promotional materials” (2.96). The lowest-rated item was “Availability of training venues for using mobile phones and electronic devices” (2.42). These results point to the need for Taebaek to expand and diversify training opportunities that enhance seniors’ ability to use mobile phones and other digital devices.

**<Table 2-11> Age-friendliness of Taebaek City:
[7. Communication and Information]**

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	The information required by senior citizens is well communicated in our region.	2.95	4	25.7	30.5
2	Public facility notices and promotional materials are presented in large, easy-to-read fonts.	2.96	3	29.4	32.9
3	These notices and materials are written in Korean rather than in foreign languages.	3.27	1	42.8	23.2
4	When contacting a public institution by phone, it is easy to speak directly with the staff.	3.01	2	35.9	32.4
5	Electronic equipment(ATMs, vending machines, etc.) is displayed in large font so that the elderly can recognize it.	2.82	5	27.8	37
6	There are many places in the region where seniors can learn how to use a mobile phone, electronic devices, etc.	2.42	6	18	53

⑧ Community Support and Health Services

- ▶ Domain [8. Community Support and Health Services] Age-Friendly Assessment Results
 - Top 2: 1st “Convenience of using administrative welfare centers and welfare facilities”, 2nd “Accessible public health centers/healthcare facilities”
 - Bottom 2: 5th “Ease of use and availability of healthcare policies”, 4th “Access to welfare policies through local government offices and community centers”

In the “8. Community Support and Health Services” domain, which includes 5 items, seniors gave the highest score to “Convenience of using administrative welfare centers and welfare facilities” (3.22). In contrast, the lowest score was for “Accessibility and convenience of healthcare services” (2.98). These results suggest that while seniors in Taebaek are relatively satisfied with community service centers, welfare facilities, and public health centers, they are less satisfied with access to healthcare services and information on welfare and healthcare policies. Going forward, Taebaek will need to strengthen policy communication and expand the provision of essential services for seniors.

**<Table 2-12> Age-friendliness of Taebaek City:
[8. Community Support and Health Services]**

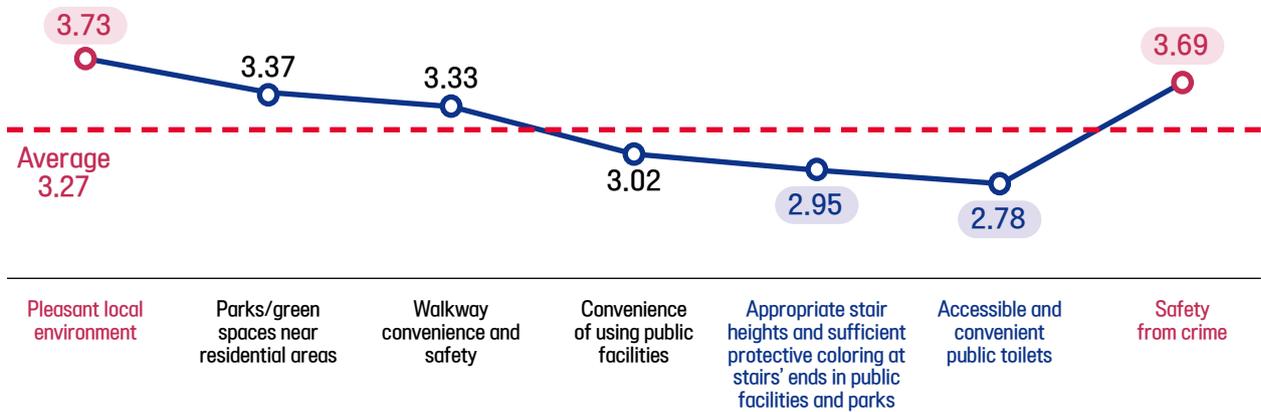
Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	Our region has community health centers and medical institutions nearby.	3.03	2	33.3	29
2	The healthcare policies in our region are easy to use and are sufficiently provided.	2.98	5	26.9	28.3
3	Administrative welfare centers and welfare facilities are convenient to use.	3.22	1	37.1	20.6
4	Various welfare policy information can be easily obtained through city and county offices and resident centers.	3.02	3	29.9	27.5
5	It is easy to access livelihood welfare policies through city/ county offices and community centers.	3.01	4	31.5	30.3

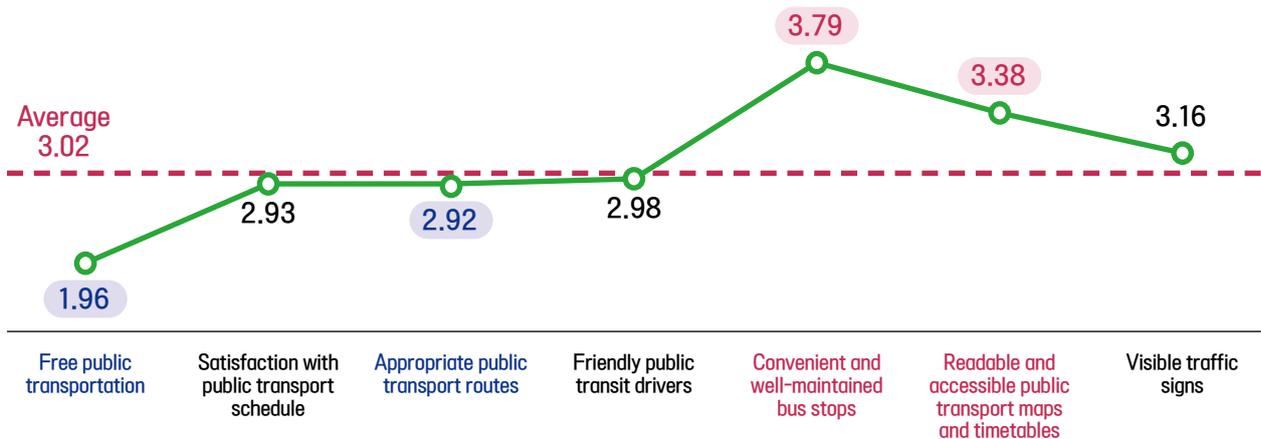
[Figure 2-2] Age-friendliness of Taebaek City: 8 Key Domains Indicator Survey Results

Unit: Point

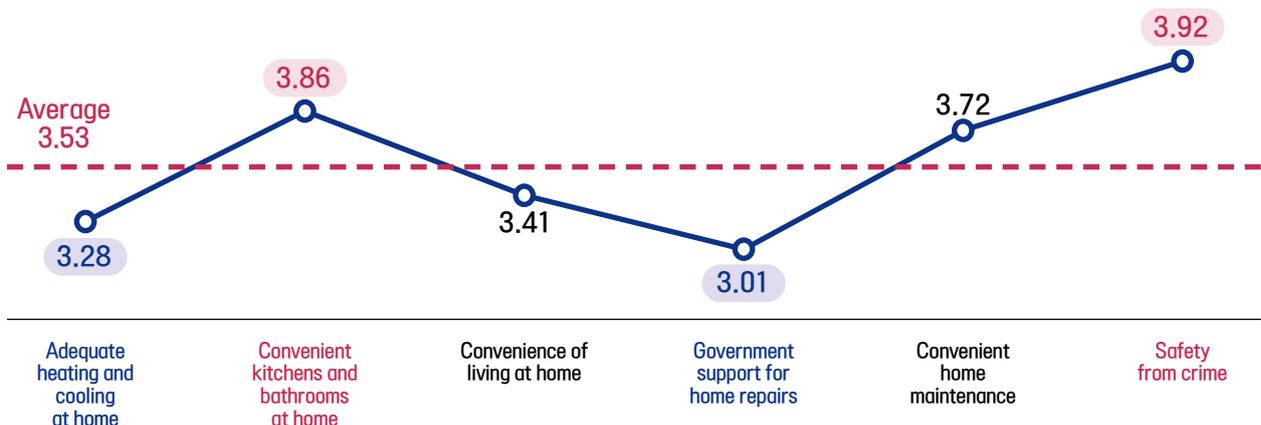
[1. Outdoor spaces and buildings]



[2. Transportation]



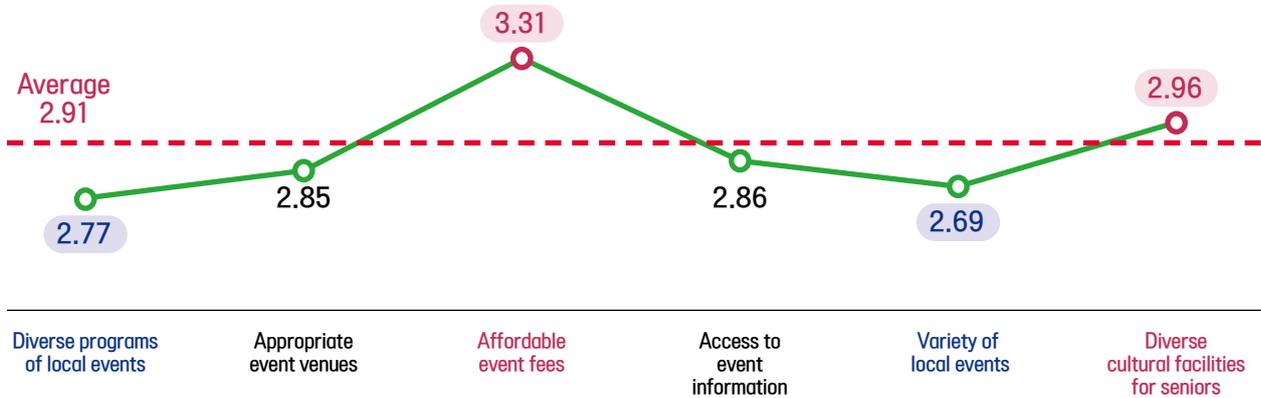
[3. Housing]



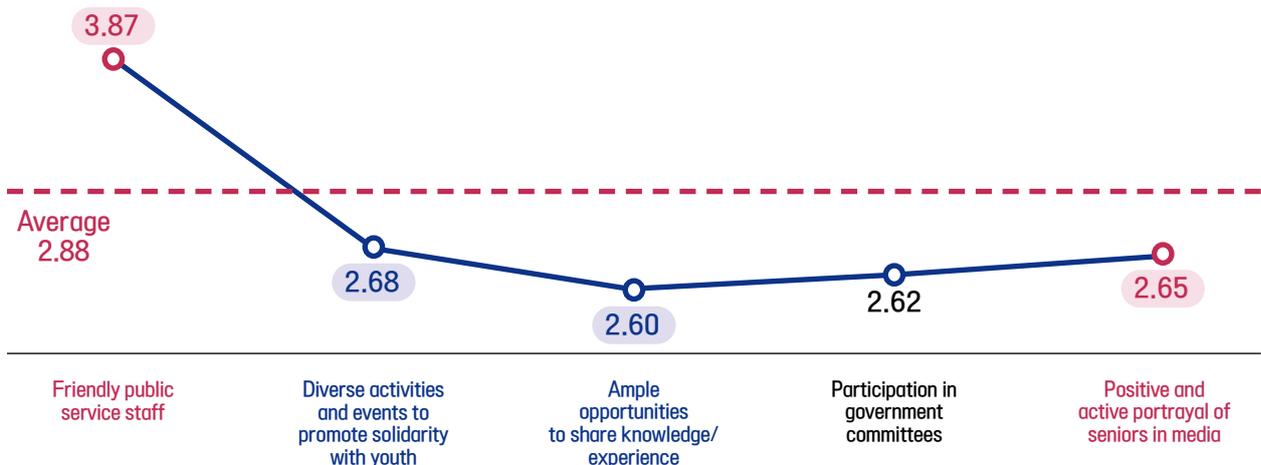
[Figure 2-2] Age-friendliness of Taebaek City:
8 Key Domains Indicator Survey Results(continue)

Unit: Point

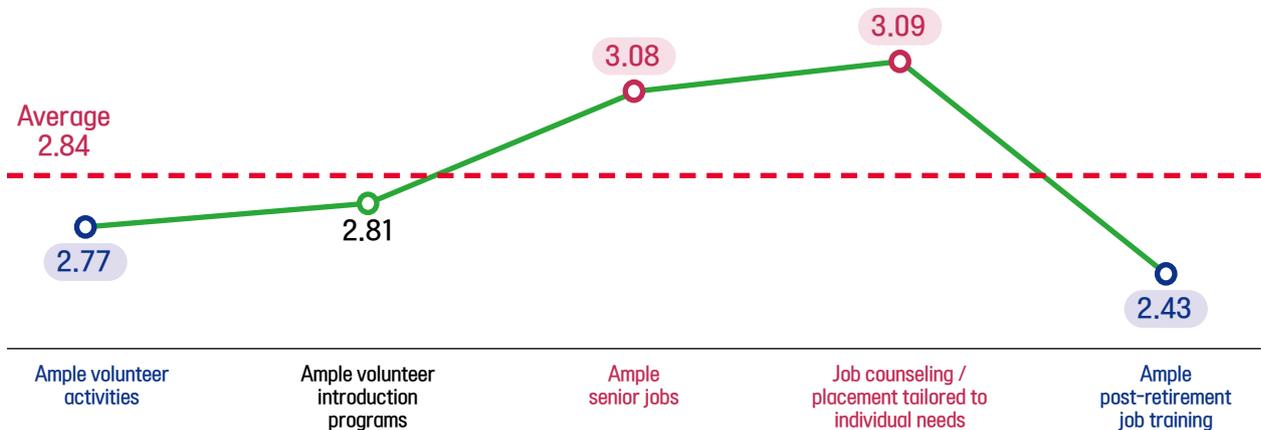
[4. Social participation]



[5. Respect and social inclusion]



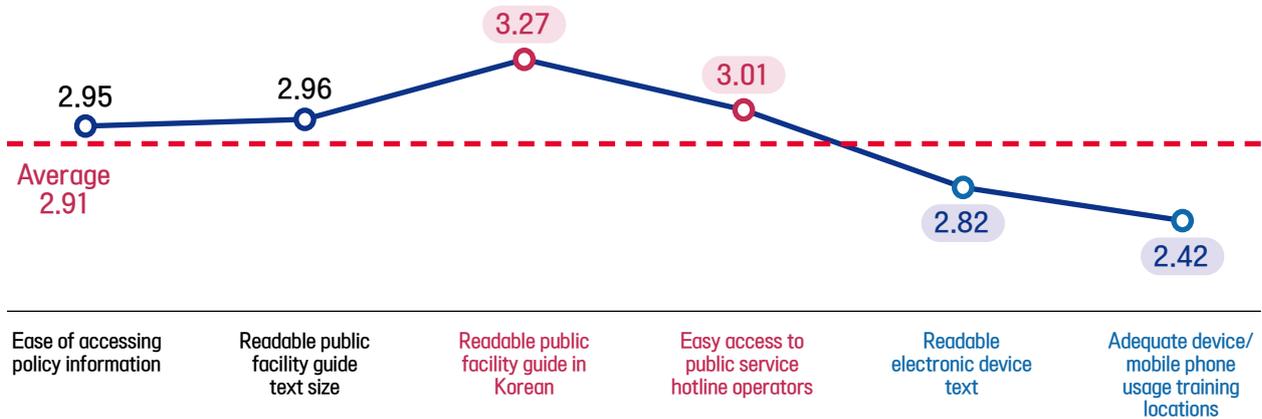
[6. Civic participation and employment]



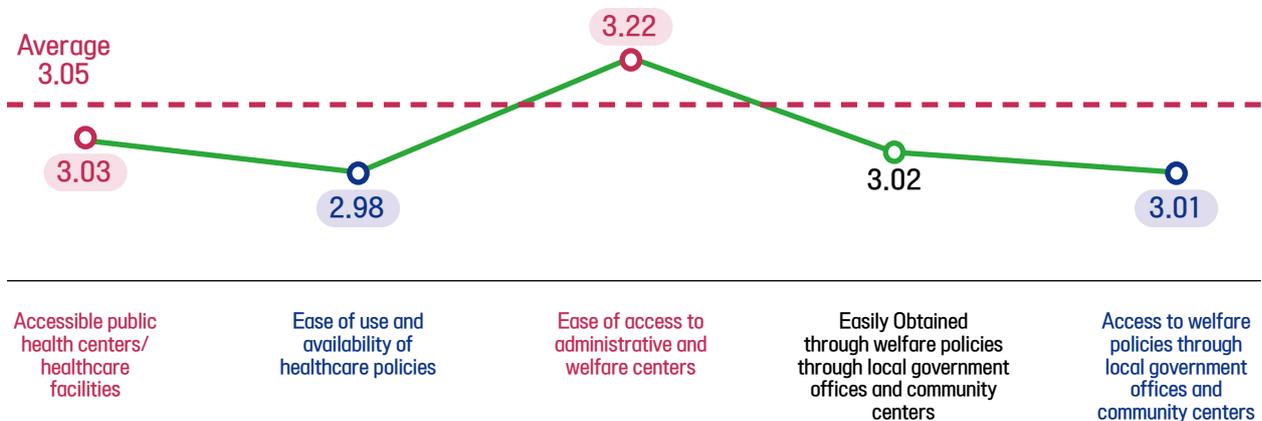
**[Figure 2-2] Age-friendliness of Taebaek City:
8 Key Domains Indicator Survey Results(continue)**

Unit: Point

[7. Communication and information]



[8. Community support and health services]



Example 1: Results of the Age-Friendliness Survey Analysis in Taebaek City

In 2025, Taebaek City surveyed 568 seniors, evaluating 47 indicators of age-friendliness across the WHO's eight domains of an age-friendly city, using a five-point scale. Given that Taebaek ranks first in the province in aging rate, the survey was conducted to inform the city's age-friendly initiative. The 47 items were analyzed by subgroup, with statistical criteria including gender (female vs. male), age group (young-old: 65-74; old-old: 75+), household type (single-person vs. multi-person), and income level (basic livelihood security recipients vs. non-recipients).

The "Free Use of Public Transportation" item within the [2. Transportation] domain showed that about seven in ten seniors in Taebaek (71.7%) expressed dissatisfaction with the absence of free public transportation. Dissatisfaction was highest among single-person households (75.8%), followed by women (74.4%), basic livelihood recipients (73.6%), and seniors aged 75 and over (73.5%). As of 2025, ten of the province's 18 municipalities already provide transportation subsidies for seniors to secure mobility rights and expand transportation welfare for this vulnerable group. Taebaek City is currently reviewing a plan to introduce such subsidies beginning in 2026.

<Table 2-13> Perception of "Pleasantness of local environment" among Seniors in Gangwon

Unit: Person %, Point

Type		Not at all	Not really	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	M	
Total		60.4	11.3	11.1	6.9	10.4	1.96	
Gender	Male	178	54.5	11.8	16.3	10.1	7.3	2.04
	Female	384	63.5	10.9	8.6	5.2	11.7	1.91
Age	65~74	247	54.7	15.8	15.8	8.1	5.7	1.94
	75 or above	310	66.1	7.4	6.8	5.5	14.2	1.94
Household	Single person	248	64.1	11.7	8.5	6.9	8.9	1.85
	2 persons or more	314	57.3	11.1	13.4	7	11.1	2.04
Income	Basic livelihood	53	64.2	9.4	3.8	5.7	17	2.02
	General	473	61.5	10.1	11.8	6.8	9.7	1.93

Example 2: Results of the Age-Friendliness Survey Analysis in Taebaek City

- ▶ In 2025, Taebaek City surveyed seniors six in ten seniors (62.0%) viewed public institution employees as “generally kind”.
- ▶ This indicator ranked first in the “5. Respect and Social Inclusion” domain, reflecting the highest level of age-friendliness.

In 2025, Taebaek City surveyed seniors on 5 items within the “5. Respect and Social Inclusion” domain. Results showed that six in ten seniors (62.0%) viewed public institution employees as “Generally kind” (somewhat agree + strongly agree). On a five-point scale, this item scored 3.87—the highest not only within the “5. Respect and Social Inclusion” domain but also across all 69 survey items.

Subgroup analysis revealed notable differences: women (63.8%) reported higher satisfaction with public employees’ kindness than men (57.3%); the old-old group (75+) rated higher (66.2%) than the young-old group (65-74) at 57.1%; single-person households (64.9%) were more positive than multi-person households (60.1%); and non-recipients of basic livelihood benefits (63.5%) rated higher than recipients (58.5%).

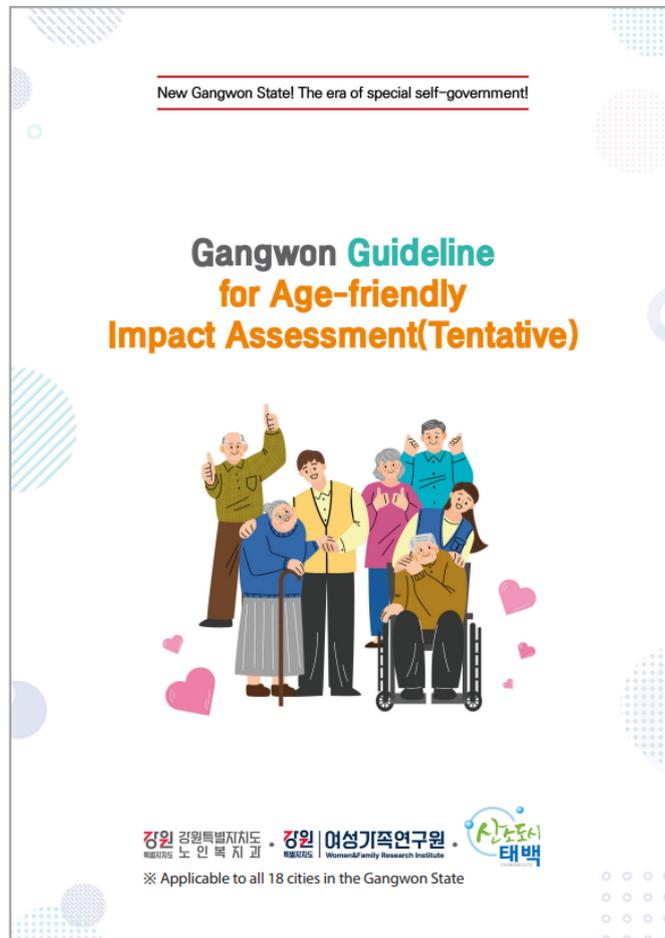
<Table 2-14> Perception of “Friendly public service staff” among Seniors in Taebaek City

Unit: Person %, Point

Type		Not at all	Not really	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	M	
Total		2.8	6	29.2	25	37	3.87	
Gender	Male	178	1.1	6.7	34.8	27.5	29.8	3.78
	Female	384	3.6	5.7	26.8	23.7	40.1	3.91
Age	65~74	247	2.4	4.9	35.6	29.6	27.5	3.75
	75 or above	310	2.9	6.8	24.2	21	45.2	3.99
Household	Single person	248	3.6	6.9	24.6	21.4	43.5	3.94
	2 persons or more	314	1.9	5.1	32.8	28.3	31.8	3.83
Income	Basic livelihood	53	3.8	7.5	30.2	18.9	39.6	3.83
	General	473	3	5.5	28.1	25.4	38.1	3.9

4) Pilot Implementation of the Age-Friendly Impact Assessment (AIA, draft) for Public Officials: Identification of Detailed Action Tasks

In 2024, Gangwon-do became the first province in Korea to develop the Age-Friendly Impact Assessment (AIA, draft) indicators, designed to evaluate and adjust policies so they positively affect the lives of older residents. As one of the province's 18 municipalities, Taebaek City applied these draft guidelines to review its existing programs and identify detailed action tasks, with participation from 72 members from 47 team, 26 division of the 6 bureau.



[Figure 2-3] 「Gangwon Guideline for Age-friendly Impact Assessment (Tentative)」

<Table 2-14> 「Gangwon Guideline for Age-friendly Impact Assessment(Tentative)」

◎ **Target:** ① For people aged 65 and over, ② **All departments implementing projects* that may affect the elderly population *People-centered projects(education, employment, safety, etc.) and facility installation/improvement projects(parks, roads, housing, etc.)**

◎ **Elderly Rights:** ① Right to survival(safety and health), ② Right to development(education), ③ Right to protection(respect and care), ④ Right to participation

Pre-review Indicators

Please mark the relevant sections with ■. (*Note: Include review details if necessary.)

Domain	Item	Checklist	Check Complete	N/A
1. Outside spaces and buildings	1) Environment	Are policies being implemented to create a pleasant(clean and noise/odor-free) local environment?	■	□
	2) Park-Walking trail	Are projects being promoted to create parks and green spaces where seniors can take a leisurely walk?	■	□
	3) Sidewalk	Are pedestrian walkway(sidewalk) projects considering accessibility features such as barrier-free and wheelchair-accessible width and safety?	■	□
	4) Safety	Are streetlight installation projects being advanced in areas prone to crime?	■	□
	5) Building	Has the installation of elevators and safety bars in public facilities been reviewed to enhance convenience for seniors?	■	□
		Has the appropriateness of staircase height in public facilities and parks, as well as the use of protective coloring at staircase edges, been assessed?	■	□
6) Public toilet	Are projects being promoted to establish and maintain public toilets and signage to ensure convenience for seniors?	■	□	
2. Transportation	1) Affordable cost	Are transportation fee support policies for seniors(e.g., free bus rides) being implemented?	■	□
	2) Reliability/Scheduling	Is the regular operation of public transportation(e.g., buses) being supported?	■	□
	3) Destination	Are public transportation(bus) stops designed to be accessible to health centers, hospitals, banks, etc.?	■	□
	4) Driver	Are public transportation(bus) drivers considerate of seniors and provide safe and courteous assistance with boarding and off-boarding?	■	□
	5) Bus stop	Are bus stops equipped with chairs and roofs to make them more convenient for seniors?	■	□
	6) Information	Has it been reviewed to install public transportation(bus) route maps and timetables that are easy to read and accessible?	■	□
	7) Road	Are road traffic signs installed in a way that they are easily recognizable?	■	□

Domain	Item	Checklist	Check Complete	N/A
3. Housing	1) Design	Is a support program being implemented for safe cooling and heating systems in senior residential housing to ensure safety during extreme heat and cold?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Is there a project to support the renovation of the kitchen and bathroom(e.g., standing-up style) for senior residential housing(especially detached houses)?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Is there a project to support the leveling of the floor, wheelchair accessibility, and installation of safety bars in the bathroom for senior housing?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2) Renovation	Is the renovation project for senior housing affordable with government subsidies?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3) Maintenance	Is the policy of supporting and facilitating the maintenance of housing for seniors in the local community(e.g. management office, neighbors, family members) also being considered?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4) Living environment	Is a security support project being promoted to ensure safety from crimes for housing for seniors?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Social Participation	1) Event accessibility	Is the accessibility of public transportation being considered for the venues of events, activities, and festivals for seniors?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2) Cost	Is the participation fee for events, activities, and festivals for seniors free?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3) Event diversity	Are the events, activities, and festivals for seniors diverse?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Have the preferences and opinions of seniors been reflected in the organization of events, activities, and festivals for seniors?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4) Facility-Venue	Is the construction of cultural facilities(welfare centers, senior centers, gymnasiums, etc.) that seniors can participate in being continuously promoted?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5) Activity promotion	Is sufficient information provided and actively promoted about the events, activities, and festivals for seniors and transportation information?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Respect and social inclusion	1) Respect and inclusion	Are training programs for public institution employees on supporting seniors(e. g., kindness training) being considered?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2) Image of elderly	Do signs and public promotional materials depict seniors in a positive and active manner without stereotyping?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3) Inter-generational unity	Is the participation of people of different generations considered when organizing events, activities, and festivals for seniors?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4) Education	Are policies in place to encourage seniors to share their knowledge and experience?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Civic participation and employment	1) Volunteering options	Are diverse volunteer activities being organized to allow seniors to participate?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Is the operation of programs introducing volunteer activities for seniors and the establishment of related institutions being promoted?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2) Employment options	Are diverse job opportunities being organized to allow seniors to participate?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Are counseling and job introduction programs tailored to the individual characteristics of seniors being operated?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3) Training	Are job training and employment/entrepreneurship education programs being promoted for seniors after retirement?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4) Civic participation	Is it specified to consider senior participation when forming policy committees?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>

Domain	Item	Checklist	Check Complete	N/A
7. Communication and information	1) Available information	Are efforts being made to ensure that essential policy information for seniors is delivered to their homes or daily living spaces effectively?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2) Verbal communication	When seniors call public institutions for inquiries, is it being ensured that they can easily and directly communicate with the operators?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2) Printed information	Are public facility guides and promotional materials being designed with large fonts to make them easy for seniors to read?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4) General language	Are public facility guides and promotional materials being prepared in Korean rather than foreign languages?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5) Communication Equipment	Are electronic devices(e.g., ATMs, vending machines) being recommended to use large fonts to make them easy for seniors to understand?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6) Internet	Are educational programs for using mobile phones and electronic devices being promoted for seniors within the community?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Community support and health services	1) Policy access	Are community health centers and medical institutions convenient for seniors to access using public transportation?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Are administrative welfare centers and welfare facilities designed to be safe and easy for seniors to use?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Are efforts being made to ensure that seniors can obtain diverse welfare information when visiting city/county offices or community centers?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2) Policy provision	Do city/county office and community center staff provide livelihood welfare policy support through smooth communication with seniors?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Are healthcare policies for seniors being sufficiently provided and made easy to access within the community?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>